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ELECTION EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

The candidates at the late election are one by one filing their election expense accounts with the Secretary of the Territory or the County Clerk. Both candidates and the public seem to look on this as a perfunctory proceeding, which has interesting and even amusing features, being a sort of test of elasticity of conscience, the amusement in each case to the public being to see just how easily each individual's conscience will let him off. No one seems to expect candidates to account for all the money they expend, to put down each "touch" for fifty cents, or a dollar, or two dollars, that is made on them; or each subscription for repairing churches or for the relief of needy families they are called on to make simply because they are candidates.

Yet the purpose of the law was to show those very things, to make public just what every candidate spent in furtherance of his candidacy.

There seems to be an idea that while the law calls for an account to be filed, it provides no penalty if the account is not a true one. But this is far from being the fact. In truth, our election law on the subject of expenses is quite a strict "corrupt practices act." It applies both to candidates and to political committees, and whenever public opinion calls for its strict enforcement it will show up election expenses as they really are, and in all probability will cut them down very materially to the manifest advantage of the community.

The law as to the statement of expenses, what expenses are allowed, and the penalty for non-compliance with the law is as follows:

Section 34. Election Expenses, Statement. Within twenty days following any election, each candidate and each agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate, shall file with the Secretary of the Territory an itemized statement of his or their expenses by, for, or on behalf of such candidate for election, showing each amount expended, the purpose or object for which each expenditure was made, and the person or persons to whom made; which statement shall be sworn to by each person making such expenditures, and shall be open to public inspection.

Section 35. No Expenses, Statement. If a candidate or any agent or committee acting on his behalf has, or have, incurred no expenses on account of such election, he and they shall file within twenty days after the election, with the Secretary of the Territory, a sworn statement setting forth such fact.

Section 36. What Expenses Legal. The following expenses, and no other, may be legally incurred by or for a candidate for election as Senator or Representative, viz:

1. His personal expenses as a candidate;
2. Expenses of printing and advertising;
3. Cost of stationery and postage;
4. Expenses of public meetings;
5. Rent and supplies of committee rooms not to exceed one for each polling place;
6. Salaries of not more than one clerk and two messengers for each polling place;
7. Salaries of not more than one watcher, on election day only, at each polling place;

Section 110. Misdemeanors. The following persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:

6. Every person who, being a candidate for election, or an agent of any such candidate, or a member of any committee acting for or on behalf of any such candidate, shall fail to file the statement of expenses or of lack of expenses, as required by law.

Section 111. Penalty. Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

THE ROYAL CLAIMANT.

The assumption that former Queen Liliuokalani has added to her mortgage indebtedness for the sake of prosecuting her claim in Congress, may have nothing behind it but the guess of a reporter. At any rate, her best friends will hope so, for a claim of this nature is, as a rule, less profitable to the holder than the purchase of lottery tickets or wildcat mining stock would be.

To the private claimant the United States is not a good debtor. One can not sue it without permission of the Court of Claims, and if suit is brought and, after appeals have been exhausted by the government, finally won, there is no certainty, if the sum is large, that Congress will appropriate the funds awarded. Usually it does so; but very many claimants prefer to take the short cut and appeal to Congress directly, leaving committees to examine into the justice of the claim rather than courts. This course was taken by the Queen years ago, but without result; and much as we wish Her Majesty could get the money she wants, we see no signs of better luck in future.

One reason for this is that there is no acknowledged validity in the claim of personal title to land vested in the crown, and Congress never grants money under such circumstances. Another reason is, that, when all appropriations are made, they so exceed the estimates that, in joint conference of committees toward the end of the session, private relief bills are thrown out to bring totals down. McGarrhan, a state claimant, grew old and died under conditions like these; and if we mistake not, the former Queen of Hawaii, in relation to the Crown Lands relief bill, has had a full decade of disappointment, during which she has spent much money in satisfying claim agents.

These chevaliers of industry are always on the alert. They are ever on the brink of some imaginary treasure trove; they win any number of supposedly influential friends—and they collect large fees. The help of Heaven is needed by anyone who falls into their hands; and if they have got another hold upon the venerable ex-sovereign of Hawaii it will prove not the least among her misfortunes.

PAYING NATIONAL BILLS.

Governor Frear has been notified from Washington that His Excellency Shaoyi and Prince Tsai Fu, with dignitaries and students in train, will arrive here on the Mongolia en route to Washington; and a request is made that a cordial welcome and every courtesy be extended to the party. As before, on the arrival of Prince Pu-Lun and on the occasion of the two visits of Prince Fushimi, the Territory will spare no reasonable expense to make the Chinese officials feel that the United States is glad to see and to entertain them; Hawaii will receive the party for the nation with fitting ceremony.

And Hawaii alone will foot the bill. As proxy for forty-six States and three Territories, it will spend its own money upon the national guests. It will not shirk the responsibility, but common justice suggests that Congress either provide a definite fund for such purposes or that the bills for international hospitality here be audited at Washington and paid out of the entertainment fund allotted the President. At any rate Hawaii ought not to be expected, out of its small means, to shoulder the burden. But it is.

One of the pleasant duties of the Delegate at the next session of Congress ought to be to get an allowance for the Governor to cover the expenses of all local receptions of foreign envoys which may be ordered from Washington. If that can not be done, a bill to increase the Governor's salary, so it will approximate that of a plantation manager, would be quite in order—the more so because, if the Territorial auditor should no longer see his way clear to pass the executive expense account, the whole cost of entertaining the guests of state would come out of the Governor's private purse and that of the Secretary.

If the Emperor of China dies, some prince may succeed to the throne who can make headway against the Empress Dowager, though it is not known abroad that any man in the imperial circle equals her in character and ambition. The Empress is a woman of the type of Catharine the Great and, in her old age, has shown herself receptive, as Catharine did not, to the modern spirit. A woman born under the limitations which bind even royal personages in China, who could assume and maintain an almost undisputed power in her old age over the empire and, in her latter days, could perceive the strength of modern ideas which her race was prone to reject, and proceed to apply them to the needs of her country—such a woman deserves a high place in history. Not the least of her titles to respect is her anti-opium policy.

THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

The sweeping character of the new Turkish constitution is almost as much of a surprise as was the revolution that produced it. Some of the cardinal features of the organic law are manhood suffrage for every Ottoman citizen over twenty years of age, religious freedom, free schools and land for the landless peasantry—a program hardly to be expected of Turks but one which shows how slight is the resisting power to modern political civilization of even the stiffest bureaucracy.

The salient characteristics of the new organic law are as follows:

1. The cabinet is to be responsible to the chamber, and if ministers fail to obtain majorities in the house they will be bound to resign their portfolios.
2. The number of senators shall not exceed one-third of the total number of deputies.
3. Every Ottoman citizen over twenty years of age shall have a right to a vote irrespective of any property qualification.
4. An article will be added to the constitution recognizing the right to form political clubs, provided that their objects are of a constitutional nature.
5. The necessary laws and decrees will be passed to facilitate the application of the system of decentralization as set forth in article 108 of the constitution.
6. The boundaries and administrative divisions of the provinces will be maintained unless the chamber decides otherwise.
7. Turkish will be the official language of the empire and the medium of all official discussion and correspondence.
8. The chamber will be asked to vote an additional article of the constitution sanctioning the proposal of private bills on the part of not fewer than ten deputies.
9. All Ottoman subjects possess the same rights and duties without distinction of race or religion. Military service is incumbent on non-Moslems as well as Moslems.
10. Religious freedom is recognized, and the religious privileges granted to the various millets and communities will be maintained intact.
11. The military and naval forces of the empire will be disposed in accordance with its political and geographical position. A shorter term of military service will be introduced.
12. Article 113 of the constitution will be modified with the object of obtaining greater security for individual liberty.
13. The relations of employers and workmen will be the subject of new legislation with a view to obviating strikes and labor disputes.
14. The landless peasantry will be assisted to become proprietors—not, however, at the expense of present land owners.
15. Improvements will be adopted in the system of the collection of the revenue.
16. Education will be free.
17. All schools will be subject to inspection by the ministry of education. Government schools will be established, which shall be open to all without distinction of religion or race. Turkish will be a compulsory subject in all primary schools.
- 18 and 19. These deal with measures which are to be proposed in the encouragement of agriculture and commerce.
20. Ottoman subjects possessing the necessary qualifications may be elected deputies for any division of the empire instead of being only eligible as representatives of the districts in which they reside.

LAND LAW REPORT.

The reports submitted by the Advisory Land Law Commission to the Governor show considerable study of the subject, an earnest purpose to accomplish something, and a number of recommendations which will command much assent. While there is nothing in the reports in either the recommendations or the argument in support of them, there is a steady recognition of the necessity for diversified industries and of the American farmer. The one thing on which the Commission is unanimous is that there is nothing sacrosanct in case-cultivated land to keep it out of the operation of homestead laws whenever there is need of it for that purpose. Another proposal on which the Commission is unanimous, though the majority looks on it merely as an experiment worth trying, is the creation of government marketing agencies as a means of assisting in the settlement of the public domain.

The reports make interesting reading, and will furnish valuable material for study.

The engineers who came yesterday are the ones called for by Major Haan, who found, at the time of his visit last summer, that our island maps were not suitable for military use. They were correct as to the cultivated and inhabited parts of Oahu, but were deficient as to mountain localities. What Major Haan desired were maps, which would show all points of access to fortified Honolulu from the windward, mountain trails over the various passes in particular. These maps the engineers now in the city are expected to make. It is unfortunate for them that the beginning of their work will coincide with the season of rains, but that it will be thoroughly done in spite of the weather goes without the saying. It is within the range of possibilities that the engineers will build new trails in the mountains over which field artillery may be carried.

The situation in India, reference to which appears in late Calcutta dispatches, is probably worse than the press telegrams relate. Private letters bear out special correspondence by mail in saying that hatred of British rule is widespread and that an uprising may be looked for at almost any time. Much of the unrest dates from the Japanese war; but some of it, observers say, is due to the direct intrigues of Russia, a power which, since Great Britain went into alliance with Japan, is eager to so embroil her with the King's Indian subjects that she can not do much in other parts of Asia.

It is good to see the planters at work to safeguard the trees. Their request for legislative action is to the point and is justified by the relation forests bear to the water supply. Afforestation is badly needed on Oahu where the tree line, which once came down to Pearl Harbor and sent out long arms to the sea, has been retreating for over eighty years. There are thousands of acres of bare upland, good for little but cattle or trees—on which trees are to be preferred, especially those which are native to the soil and least susceptible of disease.

John Fleming Wilson, formerly of the Advertiser, and now in magazine work, has published a story in McClure's, the scene of which is laid in this office. The central figure of the tale is Supervisor Logan, for some years a writer for the Advertiser. The story is illustrated, and while the picture of Mr. Logan, "the oldest journalist in the Pacific," is not a speaking likeness, that of Dr. Rodgers, formerly this paper's librarian, has recognizable features. Mr. Wilson's tale will reappear in next Sunday's Advertiser.

The late Mrs. Astor fixed the New York smart set at 400 by confining her calling list to that number. Barbour Lathrop once tried to make an exclusive set of 150 in Honolulu, but that was so much out of proportion with the one in New York that nothing came of it. Later in life Mrs. Astor raised her limit to 1200, but the appellation Four Hundred is likely to last as long as did the earlier one of the Upper Ten.

It is fair to suppose that people will try the New Zealand plan of heading off the melon fly, as described by Mr. Maxwell in these columns. A quick way to test it would be to plant cucumbers, as they are subject to the same pest that makes the culture of melons unprofitable. The Advertiser would be glad to report the result of experiments that may be made, as the matter is one of importance to the food supply.

Mr. Leckenby's letter from Fiji speaks of a bat which preys on the Japanese beetle. Why not import this bat? Why not fight garden pests as well as those of cane? With all our agricultural boards, experiment stations and farmers' institutes, more practical work for the small grower ought to be done. He doesn't want talk; he wants relief.

It begins to look as if all new battleships hereafter would be dreadnoughts and that they will keep on growing in tonnage until the limitations of harbors fix the maximum draught. Already the term "obsolete" looms up before such ships as constitute the great bulk of the fighting navies of the world.

The failure of organized labor to do much for Mr. Bryan may be accounted for by the fact revealed in the reports of the American Federation, that the combined unions only contain four per cent. of the industrial population.

It is noteworthy when one looks back over the national campaign that a man who aspires to the Presidency should have done very little else than go about publicly reading letters which were admittedly stolen.

THE MEMORIAL SERMON FOR THE LATE REV. DR. BINGHAM

At the memorial services held at the Associate Congregational Church in Baltimore on October 28 for Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, who died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital on October 25, Rev. Oliver Huckel, D.D., pastor of the church made the following address:

Dear Friends: We have met here to pay our tributes of honor and respect and love to this veteran missionary, Dr. Hiram Bingham, the "hero of Micronesia." For fifty-six years he has been in active service as a missionary, doing heroic work.

It is only fitting that this soldier of the Cross should be buried with all the honors of war, the divine warfare; that he should be honored in the sanctuary; that the great church organ should play the final march for him; that the hymns of the church should be sung over him, and the words of prayer be heard in thanksgiving for his noble life and work. We desire to express in this service our gratitude to God for the splendid faith, the dauntless spirit and the untiring and wonderful service of this man of God; we desire to honor the American Board and all the heroic company of those who have served at home and abroad in all its long years of apostolic labors for the spread of the Kingdom; we desire to express our sympathy in this great sorrow with the bereaved family, with Dr. Bingham's sister, Mrs. Con, wife of the famous missionary, Dr. Titus Con; with Dr. Bingham's son, Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale, now on the ocean going to South America on a government commission and knowing nothing of his father's illness and death; to Dr. Bingham's two nephews, who are present with us, and to all Dr. Bingham's host of friends in America, and in Hawaii, and the islands of the South Seas. We rejoice in the heritage of noble memories and the benediction of a gracious life and service which he has left to them and to us all.

The words that St. Paul the aged spoke of himself as he neared his death may be applied with perfect appropriateness to this aged servant of God about whom we are to meditate at this time: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give to me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also who love His appearing." Less than two weeks ago it was my privilege to hear Dr. Bingham make a stirring address at the American Board meeting in Brooklyn. He was one of the old men there—seventy-seven years—but one of the youngest in spirit and hope.

"I'm not here on a furlough; I'm here for orders," he said in his ringing, heroic way. He scarcely realized what the orders would be in a few days. He received his orders from his Heavenly Father to come up higher—for a long enough rest there, and also, as I believe, for further glorious ministries in that immortal world.

He was a heroic figure as he stood there at that meeting—very tall, for he was six feet four inches; spare, with white hair and white beard. He looked like one of the apostles just walked out from the pages of the New Testament. He did write a new chapter in the new Acts of the Apostles by his work. He told the story of his life in a simple and touching way. As most of you know, he was the son of the missionary, Hiram Bingham, who helped to transform Hawaii. He was born in Honolulu, educated there and at Yale. He consecrated himself to Christ (I remember the joy with which he spoke those words at the meeting of the American Board, and they represented his whole life). He sailed in 1852 in the first "Morning Star," the first vessel built by the contributions from the Sunday-school children of America, for work among the islands of the South Seas. His work was with the Gilbert Islands, and there he spent his whole life—fifty-six years of service as a missionary, scholar and statesman. He translated the Bible into Gilbertese; he wrote a Commentary of the Bible—nearly completed—and made a Gilbertese dictionary, just finished. He really provided that people with a literature.

As he came upon the platform to make that address at the last American Board meeting, the whole assembly rose and greeted him with the Chautauqua salute. It showed in what affection the faithful veteran was held. His address, all the way through, was one of the most interesting, pathetic and vigorous of all the session. He pleaded for the churches to help the missionaries who were giving their lives for the work. He told of the hardships in the work, because the home church gave so little, and he told of the wonderful opportunities for doing good—of the open doors that God is showing to us today.

His life is another wonderful and heroic one like that of John G. Paton of those sister islands, the New Hebrides. They are men of the same spirit, of the same heroic quality, of the same abundant labors for the Lord. His work was the successful task of bringing to civilization and Christianization a whole people. In his fifty years of labor he has seen the whole race of the Gilbertese from fierce warriors and superstitious heathen transformed into a devout, thrifty and Christian people. I have been told by one who knew him well that his chief characteristics were gentleness and courage. He braved all the dangers of those savage islands in the early days without a weapon—his only weapon being a supreme trust in God. His adventures with the native chief, Bushy Head, he used to tell with flashes of humor, and the story of the burning of his home and the scattering of the bones of his firstborn by the savages was full of pathos. His whole life was trust in God. Nothing discouraged him.

The heroic quality of the man is shown by the fact that he came to that meeting of the American Board from a hospital. He had been sick a month from pneumonia, stricken in Bennington, Vt. He asked to be conveyed to New York so that he could be near that meeting. His son brought him by train and litter to St. Luke's Hospital. He came out of the hospital in time to be present at the meeting and to make those two splendid addresses which were his last public utterances.

on earth. Here at the Johns Hopkins Hospital where he came for a special operation, he was patient and heroic. The operation was successful and he seemed to be doing well. But a week heart was involved and suddenly on Sunday when he was sitting up taking nourishment he was stricken, and in a moment was gone. The end, when it came, was instantaneous and painless—a real translation, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." It was such a departure as he had often dreamed the wish might be his, and for that we are thankful to God.

Strange and pathetic,—he was stricken and passed away on the very Sunday, October 25, when throughout the nation in the Congregational Sunday schools the children were engaged in a missionary exercise in his honor and to further the work in the island world by subscription for stock in the new missionary vessel, the second "Hiram Bingham"—successor to so many "Morning Stars." This special program contained two pictures of the vessels, the old and the new "Hiram Bingham," and his own portrait. Surely the new boat will be a constant memorial to this heroic soul, with tender and pathetic memories of his life and noble death.

He still wanted to live to complete his Bible work in the Gilbertese. But God had other work for him. "God buries His workman, but the work goes on." Others will be raised up to continue his work in his memory and name. God grant that this heroic life, now ended here in Baltimore, may give to us new interest in the work of the island world.

May a baptism of missionary zeal be felt by us here in Baltimore where this great missionary breathed his last prayer, and in this church where his heroic frame now rests for a while before it goes on its last journey to the South Seas. I feel in the midst of the sadness today that it is a great honor which is ours, to be able to pay this tribute of respect today to Dr. Bingham. Wherever Dr. Bingham's just rests is a sacred spot.

I remember how the people of Assisi in Italy cherished the memory of their beloved Saint Francis, who died among them. It was a glory to have a saint even die in their midst. This saint of God has died among us. May his death be the consecration of our lives anew to his great work in God's service.

This memorial meeting was arranged at such brief notice that we could not summon our whole congregation. But this company, who have gathered for this service, children of God and lovers of the great missionary work, are here to pay their sincere tribute of respect and affection to Dr. Bingham for his service and work. There are no vacant pews at this service. For I seem to see here hundreds and thousands of dusky faces—men, women and children—three generations of the Gilbertese whom he has known and worked with and converted to God, his spiritual children—many of them now on earth, many more in heaven. They come bringing their love and their gratitude.

And I seem to see also this great auditorium filled with angel forms, for the angels of God are interested in this man, and rejoice in the heroic work that he has done.

This service today is only a preliminary one, before the remains start on the long journey to Honolulu. A special memorial service will be held in Brooklyn this coming Sunday at Plymouth Church, where he made his last address. He was better known there, and it will be a great gathering, worthy the man and his work. The final services will be at Honolulu, his birthplace and his home, and there the interment will take place.

Our congregational ministers in Baltimore are pallbearers at this service. They feel it a great privilege and honor to bear the body of this heroic missionary to his grave. They have also sent a floral tribute with palms of victory and the inscription, "In loving memory of a modern apostle and heroic soldier of the Cross. From the Congregational ministers of Baltimore." What they say in this inscription is nobly true. This man was in very truth a modern apostle and a heroic soldier of Christ.

Does this service seem a lonely one, here in Baltimore where Dr. Bingham never was before, here where only a few personally knew him, here where none of his loved ones could be with him at the last? I remember a lonelier death and funeral than this, and yet that was the grandest on earth. It was the death and funeral of Moses. Do you remember the pathetic circumstance? Moses alone on the mountain of Nebo, not a single soul with him, but God. Yet see what it really meant—how majestic in its loneliness.

"That was the grandest funeral That ever passed on earth, But no man heard the tramping Or saw the train go forth. And no man dug that sepulchre And no man saw it o'er;"

For the angels of God upturned the sod And laid the dead man there.

And had he not high honor?

The hillsides for his pall;

To lie in state while angels wait

With stars for tapers tall;

And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes

Over his bier to wave;

And God's own hand, in that lonely land

To lay him in his grave.

Oh lonely tomb in Moab's land,

Oh, dark Bethpeor's hill,

Speak to these curious hearts of ours,

And teach them to be still.

God hath His mysteries of grace—

Ways that we cannot tell;

And He hides them deep, like the secret sleep

Of him He loved so well."

SAVE THE DOCTOR'S FEE.

If you are a man of moderate means and can not afford to employ a physician when you have an attack of diarrhoea, you will be pleased to know that one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure it. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.